Legislative Election.—Sr. Bartslome Calvo, the editor of La Estrolla de Pasama, has been elected by a large majority to represent the Panama canton in the Provincial Legislature—that Dr. Demetrio de Ponas has been chosen as his Saplente. The well known energy and talent of both these gentlemen is sufficient guaranty, that they will render good service.

From Bogota

From Bogots.

Our dates, via Carthagena from the Capital, are to the 5th inst. The country enjoys perfect tranquility, although much sgitation exists among the people on account of the trancition from the old to the new Constitution.

The electoral question has given rise to much discussion, which is carried on to a rather alarming extent in some or the provinces. The question of religion is also creating a good deal of discatisfaction among some parties, who cannot yet reconcile the mestives to the change.

good deal of discalisfaction among some partner, who can be tyet reconcile themselves to the change.

In Begota the Provisor and Vicar General of the Archdocese has delivered a sermon against the Law of Matrimony, declaring and pointing out to the faithful, that the connections which are formed according to that law will be considered as concubinage. At the same time he also denies the right of the civil tribunals to interfere in divorce cases which are pending before the ecclesiastical authority. It is expected that the Prolates of the other dioceses of the republic will follow this example, in which case considerable difficulty may be anticipated between the Church and State.

COSTA RICA.

Gold Mines -Resources of Costa Rica.

Verrespondence of The N.Y. Tribane.

W. S. SAN JOSE, Sept. 25, 1853.

Since my last letter I have seen and examined a good many samples from the recently-discovered gold mines of the Aguacate. The one occurs in small cristmines of the Aguacate. The ore occurs in small cristalloidal pieces in quartz, together with calcarcous spath, feldspath and other minerals. The result of a chemical analysis produced 66 per cent. pure gold, 33½ per cent. of silver, and about ½ per cent. of copper. The last junks whick Don Jonquin Mora, the proprietor of the mines, has sent to the mint produced \$2,000. It is the opinion of the director of the mines, Don Yuare Barth, an experienced German miner, who has himself examined the ancient gold mines of the Aguacate, that of the real gold riches of this mountain, the by far smaller part is yet known and discovered. The most abundant gangues of the mineral lay hidden by the alluvial strata and a wild forest vegetation; and it is to be fearvial strata and a wild forest vegetation; and it is to be fea but littlefor the riches under the earth. As long as they have to eat, three times a day, their tortillas and their beans, these immense natural treasures will yet for a long time remain unraised. This state of things, however, would scon be changed if some experienced prospectors of California could be persuaded to pay a risit to this delightful country. risit to this delightful country. According to the opinion of Mr. Barth, it seems pretty sure that all the little rivers which run from the Aguacate into the Pacific, and especially the Rio Jesus Maria, contain gold sand. Unfortunately, no person of practical knowledge has yet till now undertaken to examine this mineral river with energy and perseverance. The lower classes are as we have already mentioned, too indolent and indifferas we have already mentioned, too induced an arrangement, and the rich proprietors fear that by the discovery of new gold mines, they should lose the hands which they so necessarily require for the cultivation of the coffee tree. The Government, though generally pretty well dispored towards foreigners, appear to be afraid of a nunerous emigration from North America, and attend therefore, rather to hide than to make publicly known the mineral riches of the country. As calry as the year 1823, several drifts, abundant in gold ore were discovered on the Aguacate. Don Santos Lombardo, Don Mathias Santoval, and Scior Espanael, from Cartage, explored these mines at different periods with great lack, and the latter of these gentlemen made a considerable fortune by this exploration. Yet, as as far as one is able to judge the, recently discovered mines seem to be superior to the ancient drifts.

At this occasion it might not be without interest to learn, that also on the Atlantic part of Costa Rica rich gold mines existed, but their former situation is no more known at present. About 250 years ago, there existed in the vicinity of Boca del Toro, the rich gold mines of Tisingal, which, as we are informed by an ancient manuscript found in the archives of Cartago, yielded great quantities of ore. In the vicinity of these mines stood the town of Estrella: and it is not at all improbable that even Costa Rica itself is indebted for its name to the great mineral wealth of its coast, as Costa Rica in Spanish signifies nothing more than 'rich coast." But since pirates and wild hordes of 'Indians destroyed the first rudiments of civilization, and murdered a great number of the first Spanish set there, every trace of the ancient mines has been lost even till the very place where the town of Estrella once was situated has become known. It seems, however, as if there had never been serious searches made, either for have since directed their steps to the more healthy places of the Cordilleras and towards the Pacific coast. It is inconceivable that Costa Rica, the most interesting and most happy of the five republics of Central America has been till this moment neglected by the North Americans. They have abandoned it, most singularly, to Englishmen, and to Spanish and German merchants to share the advantages, which the great development of commerce in this country presents to all foreigners who come to settle here with capital and a spirit of caterprise. Even American authors have neglected enterprise. Even American authors have neglected most undeservedly, the little mountain republic, and also Mr. Squier, who has visited Central America twice, did not consider it worth while to visit a State.

twice, did not consider it worth while to visit a State, which nevertheless possesses such decided advantages over all the other republics of New Spain. We will attempt explain these advantages more in particular. Cesta Rica is a very healthy country, with the sole exception of its low lands on the Atlantic coast. Punta Arenas, its harbor on the Pacific, is probably the healthiest port in tropical America. The Cordilleras offer to settlers in different regions the most different climates. In the low grounds of Matina, near to the Atlantic coast, prospers the Cacao tree (theobroma cacao.) which as is known, requires of all tropical plants the greatest heat; the cacao of Madina is equal in fine flavor to the best cacao of Nicaragua. Cotton. plants the greatest heat; the cacao of Madina is equal in fine flavor to the best cacao of Madina is equal in fine flavor to the best cacao of Nicaragua. Cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, Indian corn, rice and plantains grow as well in the low grounds as on the table lands. The extensive plateau of San José and Cailsgo, between the Trazei and Aguacate, which consists of different smaller valleys, offers an excellent soil for the coffee tree. The hight of this plateau above the level of the sea varies between 4,000 and 4,500 feet. Single coffee trees bear in good situations 20 to 25 pounds of fruit. In general the produce of a coffee tree in plantations where the trees are a good deal crowded together, is estimated from 14 to 14 pounds, or almost twice the produce which the coffee tree yields in Cuba. The price of coffee, on the place where it is shipped, varies between \$7 and \$8 the quintal. The culture of coffee has increased in the most remarkable progression, and next to its quietness and safety, it is principally to this cultivation that Costa Rica is indebted for its material progress and the rapid increase of its commerce. In pregress and the rapid increase of its commerce. In the past year about 100,000 quintals of coffee were experted. The crop of this year will probably amount to 120,000 quintals, or 12,000,000 pounds of coffee. Although the coffee of Costa Rica has but recently made its appearance on the markets of Europe, still there is already a strong demand for it, and at Liverpeol its price is noted as high as that of the most appreciated sorts of the Old World, except that of Mochs.

The higher situated lands of Costa Rica as for in-

stance Alajuits, Heraldia, San Rafael and San Ramon, are extremely well suited for the cultivation of wheat, which yields two crops in the year, without requiring manure. Also Indian corn can be gathered twice in the year, without any injury to the soil. If we com-pare these agricultural results with those of even the pare these agricultural results with those of even the most fertile countries in Obio and Illineis, we find that Ludian Corn yields here double the amount of grain. All the table lands of Costa Rica are covered from the end of April fill the end of January with a rich and luxurious vegetation. During the dryness of the summer there is a drouth on the low lands; but animals find in the artificial as well as in the natural meadows (portreres the whole year round sufficient food. The cettle are strong and of a good race. The drives by (pertretes the whole year round sufficient tood. The cattle are strong, and of a good race. The prices for cattle, milk, butter and other agricultural productions are surprisingly high, compared with the fertility of the toil and the lowness of wages. A mileh cow averages between 30 and 35 dollars, a good mule 80 to 160 dollars. Calves remain with the cow till they wean themselves, and by this system the best and most prefuse produce of milk is lost. Milk in Corta Rica is four times as dear as in Texas. Butter and change es as dear as in Texas. Butter and choose are comparatively little made in the country, but bequently in ported from England. The custom of

aising hegs, although considered extremely profitable, is greatly neglected here, and most of the bacon that alls the kitchen pot of the native, is imported from the United States. A manzana (two acres) of very good land, can be bought in the vicinity of about 10 miles from the capital, San Jose, for about \$30 to \$40. Capital invested in farms pars here about 35 per cent. all hough the farmer does not work himself, but leaves to hired hands the cultivation of his ground. for in this country as in the slaveholding States of the for in this country as in the slaveholding States of the Union, labor is sometimes as yet considered a shame: only in real free countries, like the United States or England, is labor an honor! Farms here would no doubt yield double if they were cultivated after the England, is labor an honor! Farms here would no doubt yield double if they were cultivated after the Pennsylvania system. Of the commerce, the character, of the people, and the political institutions of this country, I shall speak in my next letter. To-day I shall only mention a revolt which took place in a lit the village, two miles from San José, where the Doctor of the place, who belongs to the Opposition party, attempted to make the population believe that the tohacco and aquardiente (an inferior sort of brands) which are sold by the Government, both contain posseneus matter. The consequence was, that the consumption of these monopolies of the State was reduced to aim est nothing, and that the inhabitants of the village rushed into town and demanded some explanation on the part of the Government. The Doctor, who for once in his political practice, had effected a very bad cure, as well as his accomplices, was banished from the country. It is, however, very much to be desired that the government should give up the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of liquor! As for the tobacco, there is no doubt that since in consefor the tobacco, there is no doubt that since in coase quence of want of hands, the home sultivation of bacco has ceased, and the leaves are now imported from Virginia, the quality has become worse. The tobacco of the country contained only one percent of narcotine. whilst the quality which is now imported from Virginia, contains almost seren per cent.

WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

We have received our files of Kingston (Jam.) papers to the 18th ult., but we find no news of importance. The Weather.—The hearts of planters are rejoicing in consequence of the favorable seasons which have set in, not only in Trelawney but in the adjoining parishes of St. Jumes and Henover. The crops are considerably advenced, and there is every appearance of an abandant yield of the staple products. In Hanover there have been large returns of yams and Coccs, with which the Falm submarket has been fully supplied during the last three weeks, at 10s. to 12s. per 100 lbs. A correspondent informs as that they can be bought at Lucca at one third of that price, and that there is no want of purchasers, who buy for the they can be bought at Lucca at one-third of that prices and that there is no want of purchasers, who hay for the purpose of retailing them in districts in which ground pro-visions are not cultivated to a great extent. [Jour.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

. The Recent Movements.

HONOLULU, H. I., Thursday, Aug. 11, 1853. I propose to give to your readers the outline of a plot of a drama being enacted here, which is to be published to the world, with a concise biography of the persons acting a part, that the public may better understand the play when, in all of its details, it is presented for their approval.

It has long been known that the small pox has been introduced upon these Islands from California, by some person unknown, infected with the contagion, and that it has become wide spread through the group, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, and the active energy of most of the physicians of Honolulu have been used to stay its progress, and is now and will likely continue to be, a most destructive scourge to the native population, and the foreigners among us. who have not all escaped infection, several having de-It was anticipated that the domestic products of the

Islands might be very much diminished, and that the fear of the introduction of the small pox among the sailors of the whaling fleet, which usually finds a rendezvous here in the fall, would probably interrupt and diminish the business of our merchants, to their serious injury. To guard against such disastrous conserious injury. To guard against such disastrous consequences as far as practicable, and to act in concert in providing for the sick and needy, a large number of the most respectable foreign inhabitants of Honolulu, two or three weeks since, issued call to all who were interested, to meet at the Court a call to all who were interested, to meet at the Court House, to take such steps as were deemed wise to stop the progress of the discase, to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, and to prepare the town, as best they could, for the annual visit of the thousands of sailors who are now in the Northern Ocean. Pursuant to that call, almost the entire foreign community assembled for the purposes stated, and after deliberation, appointed a committee of twelve, who, together with the physicians of the place, were instructed to prepare and submit to an adjourned meeting, a plan of operations to accom-plish the avowed object. Pursuant to instructions recived, the committee, with the counsel of the physi-cians, subsequently submitted to an adjourned meetng, as the result of their deliberations, several resolutions, which, atter being slightly amended, were unsnimously adopted, and submitted to the Government for approval. Immediately after the proper business of the necting was disposed of, Dr. Geo. A. Lathrop harmann of the second of the secon rangued the assembly in a long and vituperative speech, and concluded by offering a series of resolu-tions previously prepared, condemning the admin-stration of the Government in most general and that I should judge, (as I have ne istration of the Government in most general and bitter language, for its imbecility, parsimony, and distegrard of duty, in neglecting to have employ-ed physicians to vaccinate the entire population of Oahu, and reiterating the often refuted charges that the Minister of Finance has been guilty of embezel-ment, and sfirming for the first time to my knowledge, that the Minister of Public Instruction is a defaulter for several thousand dollars and that both of these Ministers were responsible for the introduction of the small pox, and should be dismissed from effice. A iceling of indignation was immediately manifested throughout the room, that an effort should be made throughout the room, that an effort should be made ander the then existing circumstances, to convert a useting called and assembled to provide for the desti-tute sick and dying, and avert a threatened calamity to the business prospects of the town, into a political instrument to forward the views and wishes of the mover of the resolutions and his coadjutors, and upon a motion being made that the meeting should adjourn, it passed with but few dissenting voices.

The mover of the resolutions being thus thwarted in is plans and purposes together with others, issued on ensuing morning an anonymous call for those to as-ble who were desirous for the removal of Dr. E. P. senable who were desirous for the removal of Dr. E. P.
Judd. Minister of Finance, and Richard Armstrong. Minister of Public Instruction. Pursuant to the call (as I am informed) a meeting
assembled which was presided over by Doctor Wesly
Newcoub as Chairman, Captain D. P. Penhallow,
and Captain John Meeck as Vice-Presidents, having C. L. Lewers and William Ladd as Secretarios. Dr. George A. Lathrop then introduced the resolutions proposed by him at the previous meeting, which were supported by speeches made by J. Mott Smith, Dentist, the 3d instant the last named committee presented to the King the petition prepared for their use, purporting to be signed by some ten thousand natives, and some two bundred and fifty-seven foreigners, which was received with an assurance that it should be considered, and it is now being analized by a Committee of the King's Privy Council preparatory to the King's acting upon it. How it will be disposed of is yet to transpire. It may, however, be preper for me to say that I have seen the petition and int sheets appear to be in the same hand-writing; and that at the last ceasus the entire population of this island (and the petitions could not have been circulated elsewhere) did not exceed 25,000.

Ten thousand signatures to the petition, therefore, heads explanation, more especially when it is known that over two thousand signed a counter-petition. It is also a fact that only sixty-eight of the foreigners signing er peticlen are subjects, and that a very large propor-en of the others are not known to the business com-

With these facts made known, it will be understood With these facts made known, it will be made soon that an uneasy state of the public mind has been taken advantage of, to agitate the community by the discussion of political questions and circulating reports that the Administration of the Government is responsible. sible for the introduction of the small-pox, which tion and have an opportunity of meeting the charge is likely to recurer terminate the tenure of these officers, than has heretofore been anticipated by the acceptant Experier Court, and assume the acts of the

most anxious advocates of a change of severeign-ty. God in His wisdom is depopulating the Islands by the pestilence among us, and without people to sup-pert, a Government must necessarily be annihilated. But though no reflecting man could attribute to an ad-nihilation of a small Government like this, scarcely able to sustain itself under the most favorable circum-stances, the wilful introduction of a pestilence threat-cine its destruction; the ignorant and angespaces in stances, the wilful introduction of a positione threat-ering its destruction: the ignorant and unsuspecting native might be duped into such a belief, and to that etd a most zealous effort has been made, by many of the parties to the seenes of which I have given you an outline. Not willing to wait for natural and legitimate causes to accomplish the desired change of Sovereign-ty, a lew active malcontents have planned a revolution ty, a few active malcontents have planned a revolution of which the movements they have made are but the incipent steps. Should the prayer of their petition be lavorably regarded and granted, they would be perpixed and annoyed by the result—they hope for no such end, and propose to agitate and scandalise the administration, looping for "Fullibuster" aid from California to a pedia accomplish a change, that shall learned the standard of the sta n inistration, hoping for "Fillibuster" aid from California to speedila accomplish a change that shall leave vacant places to be filled. Such is the opinion of many reflecting men who have spoken in my presence. What the end will be time will develope.

As a justification of such an opinion, I now propose to con ment generally upon the charges preferred against the n inisters, whose removal is desired, and to give you a shart biography of the active parties in the move-ment, as it has begun.

a shart biography of the active parties in the movement, as it has begun.

The charge against the Administration, (and more expecially the Ministers whose removal is prayed for.) that they have been negligent of their duty in not employing physicians to vaccinate the population of the Islands, was made by one physician, before a meeting presided over by another, called to the chair pursuant to an arrangement made between them as friends, though for two years previous they had been examines, them to all who had heard them speak of each other, and needs no expositor of the motives which prompted it. Had it been just, uttered by less interested parties, it would have had a weight it has now lost. But the injustice of such a charge is known to all who have witit would have had a weight it has now lost. But the injustice of such a charge is known to all who have witnessed the assidnous and gratuitous efforts of Mr. Armstrong to have the natives vaccinated by physicians and otlers, and by his own hand, to whom the duty was especially committed by the Government; and though Dr. Judd has been otherwise much occupied as one of the Commissioners of Health, rendering his services in that capacity without reward, he is known to have used his influence and his professional skill as he has had ability, in aid of the work assigned to his colleague. And as a result of their efforts, aided and cooperated with as they have been gratuitously by most, if not all of the they have been gratuitously by most, if not all of the nine or ten Physicians in Honolulu, a very large propertion of the nat've population of the Islan's have been vaccinated. There is, therefore, clear injustice in helding anybody responsible for neglect of the Government. eirment in not en ploying Physicians to vaccinate the

But vaccination here, as in Siam and elsewhere, has not so generally proved a preventive, as it is known to be in more civilized and well provided communities. A large proportion of the persons deceased were vaccinated by Physicians, and would perhaps have been safe, subject only to the usual exp-sure of people of a n ore intelligent, prudent, and provident class, but en-tirely ignorant as they were of the nature of the disearc, nany of them have been unnecessarily exposed, and who sick with the varieloid, have resorted to the water, and the medicines of the native Physicians, and thereby brought upon themselves almost certain death. To the ignerance and prejudice of the people, therefore, to be attributed a large proportion of the mortality, and not to the mal'easance or neglect of the Ministers of their Government. Such is the testimony of all of of their Government. Such is the testimony of all of the Physicians who are not parties to the political novement upon which I am commenting, publicly given, and even Drs. Lathrop and Newcomb will not cery, but they have been called to attend upon many patients vaccinated by themselves, who have deceased. When it is known that J. Mott Smith, dentist, was a menter of the House of Representatives, which has closed its ression since the small pox was prevailing here, and that he acted in concert with the Minister of Public Instruction, upon a Committee of Conference.

Public Instruction, upon a Committee of Conference, upon the appropriation bill that set spart \$10,000, to be expensed by the special Commissioners of Health, provided for at the same session, of which the Minister of Finance is a member, and that during the discussiensen these subjects, not a lisp was uttered, imputing parsimeny to the administration, or against the inting parsimony to the administration, or against the in-tegrity of Dr. Judd or Mr. Armstrong, commenting upon general charges, now advocated by him, would seem to be unnecessary. If one tithe of the complaints to which he has now given his assent and support are time, it was clearly his duty to have moved their im-peach cent. His silence when acting under his oath as a Representative, gives the lie to the calumny he las now ventured to publish to the world. That Dr. Judd or Mr. Armstrong are responsible for

the introduction of the small pox upon the Islands, as has been charged, is too absurd to be believed by any one. The wiliul introduction of such a pestilence, could only be perpetrated by an individual degraded enough to knew that the human heart could be capable of such an offense. Further comments I shall not make.

of such an oftense. Further comments I snail not make.

Dr. Wesly Newcombe, an alien, the President of
the neeting to which I have referred, became a resident of Henolulu three years since. He was formerly
known in Albany and Troy, N. Y., and emigrated to
one of the West India Islands. After a short stay in
Parhadoes, he fell into the current passing to California, and was finally landed at this port. He was introduced to the community as a religious man, found fa-vor with the missionaries, secured for a time the confidepce of some of the chiefs, and entered, as he supposthat I should judge, (as I have never met him, I think, in the sick room) but he soon found other physicians attending upon those who had been his patients, and he became soured and vexed. The chiefs sought other urdical advice, and his self-conceit prompted him to the belief that they had been influenced to his prejudice and without proof, and as I know unjustly, he charged his waning reputation with them, to the influence of Dr. Judd, and has publicly boasted that he "would give him fits." His time and thoughts are now given to the occupation of his choice, and he may that I should judge, (as I have never bow given to the occupation of his choice, and he may be successful in giving a disease he may lack the skill

Capt. D. P. Penhallow, a naturalized subject, was for capt. D. P. Penhallow, a naturalized subject, was for several years pilot of the port of Honolulu. (It will be recollected be acted as Vice-President to Dr. N.) When the California fever was at its hight he resigned office, leaving the Government without notice or ability to fill his place. After several successful voyages he returned to ask to be reinstated, but, in the mean time, others equally con petent and acceptable were discharging its equally con petent and acceptance were discassing adulties. Subsequently and recently, a vacancy occurred in the Harbor Master's office by the decease of its occupent, and an English Captain was the successful competitor for the office, notwithstanding Captain P. was enabled to furnish testimonials of his capacity P. was enabled to furnish testimonials of his capacity and worth. The administration of course has been guilty of a maltensance. Capt. Jno. Meck, another of the Vice-Presidents, has spent most of the last thirty years in grambling (a sailor's privilege) into his pocket an ample fortune, and could in no way be comfortable without something to complain of. By his own neglect, as I am informed, he has paid duties on an imported stud horse bought (not brought) here by king to improve the stock; and one of the unfortunate ministers could not recollect a fact, important to be proved for his berefit. He has also suffered many other like grievances, for which the administration should be held

esponsible. William Ladd, an alien Secretary—Ladd & Co., either owe the Hawaiian Government some \$10,000 or more on a note and mortgage, or the Exchequer is their debter to the amount of \$378,000. The courts of the debtor to the amount of \$378,000. The courts of the country have unfortunately entered a decree for the smount due on the mortgage and the Commissioner of the United States has not coerced the Exchequer to disgorge the amount claimed by the American citizens curposing the firm of Laid & Co. They are therefore compelled to use their funds in California, where the Hawaiian Courts have not jurisdictou, notwithstanding the climate of Honolulu is preferred by Mr. Laid to that of San Francisco. It is to him, therefore, desirable, as he evinces by his zeal, that the Ministers of this Government should be subject to the Frederic Courts of the United States. C. H. Lewers. Federal Courts of the United States. C. H. Lewers. an alien Secretary, is a well meaning young man, who, it is said, would be glad to have his name expanged.

Thirtess—the Executive Committee—When they will assent to have their names published, it will be time enough to publish their biography. Dr. George A. Lattrep, the mover of the Resolutions, is an alien and has been known here for the last four years or more. has been known here for the last four years or more. Soon after his arrival he received the emoluments of the American Hespital, and was prosperous and contented. He entertained the Chiefs with hospitality and sought to supplient the medical attendant upon the King unsuccessfully, but nevertheless, within two years he thought it product to retire from his profession and commence a sugar plantation upon a leasehold obcommerce a sugar plantation upon a leasehold ob-tained from the King's Chamberlain, through the kindress and interpretation of Messra. Julid and Armstrong He seen came in collision with the natives on his land and in his neighborhood, and commerced several suits in a justice's court, al-leging that his landlerd was behind the seens.

natives as his own, and to pay any damages a jury might award for the injuries complained of. He also assented and it was agreed upon that the jury should be composed of foreigners, (although entitled by law to a jury composed equally of foreigners), and, after a protracted trial, a verifier was rendered in his favor, thereby similarities his integrity and although the contraction of the co thereby vindicating his integrity and subjecting the upon a sugar plantation. Dr. L. returned to the pracupon a sugar plantation. Dr. L. returned to the prac-tice of medicine. Consuming a large amount of ardent spirits in his office, he applied to the Minister of Fi-rance (who by law has the discretion to grant a permit for their importation, free of duty, for medicinal purposes) for permission to introduce his supplies:—i the exercise of his discretion, the Minister of Finance refused the permission, upon the ground that the re-tailers would be prejudiced, as they alone had the right tailers would be prejudiced, as they alone had the right to deal in liquors as a beverage. Facts may not be presumed in writing biographical sketches; and it would not, therefore, be proper to infer, that the doc-ter's soda fountain was an unprofitable investment. At all events be has now leisure, in the midst of a most

At all events be has now leisure, in the midst of a most horrible calamity, to prepare and advocate resolutions, reprobating the integrity, activity and ability of the King's Ministers, and if he has been unfortunate, his fortune may be retrieved.

J. D. Blair, the supporter of the resolutions, claims to "belong to the working classes," and his sympathies are with those who are in opposition to the "silk sticking and kid glove gentry. His trunk, upon his arrival here, now two years since, was marked "J. D. Elair, Captain, &c., U. S. A." He soon took the oath of allegiance and opened an office as an Attorney at Law, &c. He has been an office keeper, and I have no doubt his office has kept him. I have heard one of his brother lawyers complain that during his absence he had recently endeavored to take the wind out of his sails, but as lawyers are privileged to disagree without sails, but as lawyers are privileged to disagree without sails, but as lawyes are privileged to disagree without a quarrel. I presume he is on good terms with all the world about him. He has for some time been the guest of Dr. Lathrop, and would not of course, reme to become his advocate. It would be unbecoming in me to not to wish lawyers well paid for their services, and as in duty bound, therefore, I now declare my anxious solicitude that Mr. Blair could roll in as guch wealth as in his imagination do the Ministers of this Government, for the labor he is performing may be

have a conscience as void of offence.

The Committee of five. Of two of its members I have already spoken: of the other three I have only a few words to say. Victor Chancurell is the keeper of the French Hotel, and has been for some time since. He claims to be a subject of France, and his feelings are averse, of course, to Protestant influence in the achinistration of the Government. One of the demends of Mensieur Dillon at the time of the outrages committed under his authority, was that the Govern-ment should pay to the keeper of the French Hotel, sone \$100 for damages claimed by him, for injuries dene by the sailors of a British man-of-war. A change

dene by the sailors of a British man-of-war. A change of Ministry might aid him in his business, though his claim was long since paid by the aggressors.

Pierce Hagarty is a good-natured Irishman, who has been acting as a merchant here for a year or two past. He does not claim to be a permanent resident, and has never declared that it was his purpose to become such. By becoming a member of the Committee he has had an audierce of the King, and it is to be presumed his ambitten is estisfied.

bitien is eatisfied.

Capt. Stapenherst is a German, who has been in business in Henclulu a tear or more. He is an importer of spirits, and probably dislikes to pay the duties required upon articles of that kind consumed on the Isl-

I have already protracted this letter beyond reasonsble bounds, but important events and important per-senges necessarily occupy space: if it cannot be better filled, pray give them room.

A. B. B.

THE RIO GRANDE.

A correspondent writing to The Tribune from Brownsville. Texas, September 20, in relation to the recent move-

A correspondent writing to The Trabuse from Brownsville. Texas, September 20, in relation to the recent movement of troops in that quarter, says.

"It would be difficult to say who were most surprised,
the Mexicans or Americans, at the arrival of the steam-ship
Louisiana with four companies of Artiflery, and with the
news that three or four regiments of Infantry and Rides
would be immediately put in motion for this frontier. All was
as quiet as a summer's lake, when the Louisiana touched
our shore, but she has sent a ripple to every distant nook
and corner of Tamaulipas. The Mexicans cannot account
for this augmentation of our forces at a time when all was
so quiet and peaceful. They are firmly persuaded that
Uncle Sam is making ready to help himself to another
fregment of their country, and all that can be said to them
dees not shake their belief. But, in fact, what has induced
this military movement is a matter upon which all on this
frontier are profoundly ignorant. No action on the part
of the Mexicans could warrant it. Santa Anna, it is
true, made it known some mouths ago that he intended to
order 10,000 men to this frontier. This was upon the supposition that he could raise an army of 90,000 men, in which
case at least 10,000 would have to come here. To raise
this large army it was necessary to resort to every means,
and there was no one thing that Santa Anna could do to
this end with so much probability of success, as to atter a
fierce tirade against the United States. But all he said
was to "Buncombe," and had about as much effect as
similar speeches in Congress have. He has utterly failed
in 6ll his plans to raise an army, and has not now as many
men in Temaulipas as he had four months ago. His conscription proved an abortion. The moment it was put in
force, towns were abandoned, and our side of the Rio
Grande received a large addition to its population. The
present regular Mexican force in Tamanipas, scattered
from Camargo to Tampico, cannot exceed soo men. In
Metamoras, just opposite, the gar present regular Mexican force in Lamanapas, scattering from Camargo to Tampico, cannot exceed 500 men. In Metamoras, just opposite, the garrison is composed of two battalions of the First Infantry, a small squadron of the Second Cavalry, and a small detachment of Artillery—some 300 men, all told.

Camargo has been made the capital of the State.

UTAH.

The Descret News extra of Aug. 25 contains Gov. Brigham Young's Proclamation requiring all the forces to be in readiness to march to any point at a moment's notice, and every person to be prepared to defend himself and to aid others by personal service or with supplies whenever required.—Every person, whether resident, or non-esident, is strictly forbidden to give, trade, or in any way voluntarily put in possession of any Utah Indian, any powder, lead, gun, eword, knife or any weapon, or munition of wir whatever, or to give, or in any manner render to any Utah Indian, any sid, shelter, food, or comfort, either directly or indirectly, unless by permission, or license from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the Indian Agent, or Sab-Agent, and every horense to trade with the Indians in this Territory, is recoded; and every person to whom the opportunity offers, is required to notify passing emigrants, and non-residents, of this proclamation, so far as trading with, or aiding Indians is concerned, and forthwith report to the nearest civil or military officer, every case of departure from the most rigid compliance with this prohibition and revocation. The Desertt News extra of Aug. 25 contains Gov. Brigham

on and revocation.

The News gives the following notice of the The News gives the following notice of the Indian Districtions.—Since our brief detail (to July 27.) of the principal events of the present Indian aggressions but few facts of general interest have transpired. On the 16th Aug., et 20 minutes past 10 P. M., the Indians commenced fixed on a party of ten men, under command of Lieut R. Burne, who were encamped on Clover Creek, in Junb Valley, and continued firing until 40 minutes past 11, slightly wounding Isaac Duffin in the knee, killing two barses, and wonding one bare and every larges. In

in Jusb Valley and continued firing until 40 minutes past
11. slightly wounding Isaac Pulin in the knee, killing two
horses, and wounding one horse and several calves. In
the morning Licut, Burns's party judged, from the signs,
that they had killed it wo Indians, and wounded three.
On the 17th, as four men were hauling lumber from
Snyder's mill, near Parley's Park, and had arrived
just east of the summit of the second or big munitain, a
party of Indians fired upon them from an ambush, and instantly killed John Dixon and John Quayle, and wounded
John Hougland through the fleshy part of his arm, be
tween the shoulder and elbow. Hoagland and Kuight
then unloosed, and mounted two horses, and escaped to
this city leaving the dead, and four horses and two males
in possession of the Indians. A detachment was immodiately sent out who brought in the dead bodies unmutilated;
the day following, a portion of the detachment proceeded
to Snyder's mill, dismantled it, and all returned in safety,
without being able to find any Indians. No farther
collisions have taken place.
George A Smith, Colonel commanding the Southern
Military Department, returned to this city from Iron
Courty on the Tod, and Lleut Col. Wm. H. Kumball ar
rived from the sene region on the 24th Aug. They report
all the settlements south of this county, either in excellent
availities for defense, or randful negative on the countysite of the settlements outh of this county, either in excellent
availities for defense, or randful negative on the county-

County on the mid, and Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Kimball a rived from the same region on the 24th Aug. They repo-all the sattlements south of this county, either in exceller condition for defense, or rapidly arging on the competi-of their fortifications; and that the inhabitants are usin on to secure their crops, and preserve their sto

and other property.

Col. Kimball's party were closely watched by the Indians until they reached Punjan Spring, in Jaab Valley, when the Indians were discovered retreating into the mountains, without making any demonstration, being overmatched by the vigilance of Col. Kimball and his com-

mend.

At 4 o clock P. M. of the 25d inst., the Bishops of all the Wards of this city, met in the State House with the City Council, and reported all their Wards unanimous for walling in the whole of the city, with a good date upon the outside of the wall; whereupon the City Council appointed Aftert Carrington, Paries P. Pratt, and Franklin D. Richards, a committee to locate the line of said wall, and report thereon on Saturday the 27th from which date the wall end ditch are to be labored upon with all diligence until completed. The wall will be built of mult taken from the citch and mixed with strew, or hay, and gravel, and labit up in courses as deep as the consequency of the and laid up in courses as deep as the consistency of the mod will allow to be repeated when the previous course is diried, until the wal is missised. This is decemed to be the chargest, and in the end, most durable method that we can represent additions. present adopt. We take one or two additional items from The Extra

We wish our firends and patrons to be patient with us, as we are with all men, and especially the paper dealers and let all those who receive this little sheet, read it quickly, and pive it to the next one description or all your teighbors around and read it about for it is an Extra Ex-

perse for the good of the whole Territory. No foreign mails of late; no news from the other world; no spirit rappers in particular to disturb you; nothing in particular to prevent your serving Good and working righteomeous? Take care of yourselves. Read the Governor's proclamation, Indian difficulties, &c., and follow good counsel and good example; and if any one wants to come into Great salt Lake City, for the sake of not forting and living cary, let him come, we will give him a city lot for as little as he can buy a 1,000 acres out of the city, if he will expend one halt on the city wall, and spend one half of his time, boxes, gurs, powder, balls, bread, and meat in protecting those in other valleys, from white, and copper-colored Indians as we are in the habit of doing.

Temple Wall, prospering continually: North side nearly completed, ready for the pickets. Will from County furnish the m!

Kain storm, over our city, Friday 13th, and more Saturdery of the process of the complete and feminine of all the forms of transport

Rain storm, over our city, Friday 19th, and more Satur-

Rain storm, over our city, Friday 19th, and more Saturday 19th, heavy showers intervening, otherwise dry, fine weather for ripening and harvesting crops.

Heavy Emigration to California mostly passed by, and generally behaved themselves well compared with former years, to a great disproid instead of profit to our city, for we have no bread stuff to spare; our wheat measures well, but weighs light so far as we have heard.

Let immigrants watch as well as pray while coming to this place. Indian and white men are very ancertain.

Fruits are beginning to get ripe in our city, and travel owners, Indians and policemen are so thick and this, in our misist, it is ofen impossible to tell "one from techer." We therefore warn all men, women and children to keep off from premises that don't belong to them from sunset to sunrise; by so doing they may save many a salled ham.

NEBRASCA.

NEBRASCA.

ISBIAN COUNCIL.—We learn from The St. Mary Gazette, of the 21st, that Col. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived at Belleview, Nebraska Territory, on the 19th ult., for the purpose of holding a council with the Octo and Omaha Indians, upon the subject of a treaty with them for the purchase of the whole or a part of the territory which they now occupy. The Commissioner was accompanied by Maj. Whitefield, agent of the Kansas and Pottawotomic tribes Mr. P. A. Sarpy, Rev. J. W. Hamilton and others. Col. Manypenny opened the Council, with a speech explaining the object of his visit. After all the the necessary explanations, the Omahas assented to the proposal for a treaty to cede a portion of their territory to the United States. The Ottos said they had no land to spare, and objected to making a treaty. The Council then closed.

Afterward, a private council was held with the Ottos in

Afterward, a private council was held with the Ottos in

close d.

Afterward, a private council was held with the Ottos in the evening, in which were engaged the chiefs and their most infuential friends. Here the matter was reconsidered, and resulted in a change of their views on the subject. Next day a second council was held with them, and they readily acceded to the proposal to form a treaty to dispere of a portion of their lands. The Commissioner told them that he would make provision for negotiating a treaty at as early a day as practicable, after his return to Washington. The Indiana expressed their obligations to Col. Manypenny, and their hope that he would again return to counsel with them on the subject.

The commissioner concluded the council by stating to the Indians that they might rest in the confidence that during the interval of forming a treaty with them, so white was should be primitted to savade their constry, or in any manner interfere with their rights. Mr. Sarpy says that the centrel was conducted to the entire satisfaction of both partics. "It was his opinion, and the opinion of all present acquainted with the condition and wants of these Indians, that a treaty will be effected with them without additionally whenever the Commissioners visit them for that purpose." Mr. Sarpy's opinion in a case of this kind is worth having. He knows as much about the Indians as any man living. He is in constant business intercourse with them, and is possessed of their views. The slig le question, therefore presented to the people is, whether they will adopt Col. Benton's advice, break over the benudaries of the United States Territory, and high the laws, trample on treaties, and hold our good faith to these poor natives of the Flain as nothing, or wait that good time coming, when the best portion of the Indian territory will tall into our lap, with their consent, and on honorable terms. The visit of Col. Manypenny to the Western from the robot of the Indian territory on the part of our clintons, without law or treaty to justify them, and has exposed a fraudulent

WASHINGTON ITEMS

Correspondence of The Baltimore Patriat.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 7, 1853.

Recently I stated that the rumor that Mr. Attorney General Cushing had recersof the action of the late Fillmore Administration, relative to the Texas debt question, was by no means certain to be correct. I now learn, upon reliable authority, that Mr. Cushing's law opinion, represented to be clear and luminous, and to have been fully sanctioned and indorsed by President Fillmore and the late Attorney-General Johnson on the same important question, but pays a high compliment to the ability and soundness of the legal opinion of the last named Attorney-General, which formed the basis of Mr. President Fillmore's action in the premises. Correspondence of The Baltimore Patriot

which formed the basis of Mr. President Fallmere's action in the premises.

As Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and afterward Mr. John J. Criticoden, decided, so has Mr. Cushing decided, and backed up the decision with an array of conclusive and impre, nable facts—that the United States Government is bound to withhold the five millions of the Texas appropriatio, still in its Treasury, until Congress shall make further action, and give further direction on the subject. The sliding scale, proposed by the Hamiltons, as Agents and Attorneys of the Texas bond holders, has been rejected now, as it was rejected by Mr. Attorney General Johnson, and afterword by Mr. Attorney General Critenden.

Johnson, and afterword by Mr. Attorney General Contenden.

Col. Samuel Medary, appointed Minister to Chili, has come on here from his home at Columbus. Ohio, to obtain leave to remain at home for a month or six weeks longer, in order that he may give his personal attendance to several branches of important and valuable business he is now engaged in. Among other property, he owns some valuable mills, which he is repairing and is anxious to get the repairs completed before he leaves the country. Mesnime, his predecessor, the Hon. Balie Poyron, has some valuable flouring mills in Chili, which he is working at a fine profit, and no doubt he will be glad to still work them a month or two longer, and do the diplomacy for our Government for the same period, without demanding extra receivable in therefor. So if the Administration chooses a month or two longer, and do the applomacy for our tevernment for the same period, without demanding extra compensation therefor. So if the Administration chooses to be accommedating in the matter, no doubt the parties will be agreeable, all round. "Barkus is willing."

The public mind must not be alarmed to find a very strong and systematic effort made, by and bye, to place Col. Thomas Hart Benton in the Speaker's chair of the next House of Representatives. Nows verrons. Potomac.

GALE'S STRAW CUTTER.

Correspondence of The N Y. Tribune.

Cincisnari, Wednesday, Oct., 5, 1853.

Please give me the address of W. W. Gale, of Kentucky, the inventor of the new Straw Cutter, of which you speak in your weekly issue of Oct. 1.

We would do so if we could. So we would the address of sundry other inventors.

sundry other inventors. (for which we are asked every day.) of inventions which we have noticed. We do not give them in our paper gratuitously, because that is not our duty, nor for our interest. If these who invent or make machines for sale, choose to keep in the dark, we will not drag them out.

CONET.—Dr B. A. Gould, Jr. has issued a circular of the Astronomical Journal, announcing that Dr. Peterson has informed him that a large, faint, and nebulous comet, resembling a star cluster, was detected near the forward paw of the great bear, on the night of the 11th of Sept. by Mr. C. Bruhns, in Berlin.

Case of Hendrickson.—The Suprem Judges having

der consideration the motion asking another trial for indrickson, convicted upon the charge of poisoning his fe, decided on Satarday to suspend their opinion until

the ist of December.

The brother of Dr. G. M. Steiner, who shot Major Arnold at Fort Graham, denies the truth of the published accounts. He says Arnold fired first upon his brother, which he returned breaking A. sarm. Arnold then fired a second time, when Steiner shot him dead.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIX MONTHS IN ITALY. By GEORGE STILLMAN HILLARD.
2 vols 12mo. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields New-York:
C. F. Francis & Co.
In the discussion of the subjects which form the sub-

stance of these beautiful volumes, Mr. Hillard is perfeetly at home. His fine literary tastes, his admirable classical and artistic cultivation, and his elaborate elegance of expression, singularly qualify him for the composition of such a work as he has here produced. It holds a unique position among books of travels. Free entirely from the off-hand, dashing, colloquial tone in which modern tourists so often find it convenient to indulge, it is no less remarkable for the exquisite refinement of its style, than for the cautious and guarded character of its statements. It contains no random assertions. Every word has been carefully weighed. The author speaks with the precision of a witness under oath. Not that he sets up for an oracle, or deals in deguatic fernalisms. On the contrary, his narrative is flowing and graceful, the person of the writer is kept in the back ground, and the fulness of his information is agreeably set off by the modesty of his manner. We rejoice to meet with a work, in the hot haste of the

present times, which has the marks of such thorough finish. Instead of hurrying it through the press, before

he had slaken the dust of travel from his feet, the au-

ther has kept his journal a large portion of the "nine

remaining in the country until the close of the ensuing

rich, nellew flavor of ripened fruit.

years" prescribed by classic authority, giving it the Mr. Hillard arrived in Italy in the autumn of 1847,

sents a favorable specimen of the author's perceptive powers, as well as his skill in description.

Gondolas are as inseparable from our idea of Venice as flowers are from that of a garden. They are the most gliding, delicate and feminine of all the forms of transport that ever floated upon the waves. A clever French wriser comparer as gondola to a palm leaf dropped upon the water, for it rests upon the water and not in it. Their draught is so light that they seem able to go—as a Western Captain said of his steamer—wherever there is a beavy dear. A row boat walks through the water like a man of basiness tramping through the mad, but a gondola trips ever it like a maiden over a ball room floor.

They are from twenty five to thirty feet long, and sharply curved at the stern and prow. The center, which rests upon the water, is occupied by a sort of small cabin are tent, able to accommodate from two to four persons, ownered by an awning, which may be entirely removed, or as arranged by blimis and curtains as wholly to conceal the persons within. Everything—the gendola, the awning, the merocco cushions of the cabin—is of solemn black; the result of a sumptuary law of the republic, passed to restrain the emulous extravagance of the nobies. Only the foreign ambaseadors were allowed to flaunt in gay colors, a distinction which made them more easily watched by the jealous eves of the State. This funeral livery, in combination with the noiseless and gliding movement, and in contrast with the gay bues around, adds to the effect produced upon the imagination. The gondola account to have assumed that soble shroud in order to escape the glances of a suspicious and prying police, as the cuttle fish mask and black domine, which quickens the curiosity and mask and black domine, which quickens the curiosity and mask and black domine which quickens the curiosity and mask and black domine which quickens the curiosity and mask and black domine which quickens the curiosity and mask and black domine which quickens the curiosity and m

treason or revenge. The prow is fitted with a piece of glittering steel, which flashes in the sun like a diamond relieved upon black velvet.

The smaller gendelse have one rower, and the larger two. From the narrowness and intricacy of the canals, their many sudden turns, and the number of gendelas that many sudden turns, and the number of gendelas that many sudden turns, and the number of gendelas that may gate them, the rower must keep a sharp lookout in the direction in which his craft is moving. He thus stands up in rowing, and propels the gonds-le by pushing the oar from him instead of drawing it toward him. Where there is but one rower, his position is near the stern, and so clevated that he can look over the top of the awning. The upright stem against which the oar plays, has two or three rowlocks, one above another, to accommodate the varying stature of different gondeliers, and to meet the necessity of using a longer or shorter lever, which so winding and changing a navigation demands. To ship the oar from one to another of these, while in rapid movement, requires a quick eye and a quick hand. Where there are two cowers, the stronger arm takes the stern oar. In the living days of the republic, the rivalry of the patricians, limited to uniformity in the style and decorations of the gondela, displayed itself in the stature and heauty of the gondoliers. One was chosen for strength and year, and in the other, who stood gaily dressed upon the prow, youth and grace were the chief requisites. The rowing of the gondoliers are frequently to be met with which present the finest combination of strength and grace. Their forms, rapidly darting along, and relieved against the sky, often reminded me of a statue of Mercury waked to life.

The gondoliers are, or were, divided into two parties or factions, the Castellani formed the Aicolotti, the former wearing red bonnets and the latter black. It was a division founded upon locality, the Castellani occupying the eastern part of the city, including St. Mark's, and the N

elected with great solemnity a mock doge of their own, who was called Gastaldo del Nicolotti. He was assually an old and experienced gondelier, and on all state ceremonies appeared in gala costume, and had a conspicuous place assigned to him; but on ordinary occasions he plied his calling among his subjects. These divisions never led to anything more serious than a constant interchange of rough wit, and occasionally a general fight with fists. Venice, singular in so many other points, is also singular in never having been scouraged by a civil war. The Government, confident of its own immense power, and always indulgent to the lower orders, encouraged this spirit of rival-ry among the gondeliers, in order that, by the smalation it awakened, the moral and physical energy of both parties might be kept up.

awakened, the moral and physical energy of both parties might be kept up.

The gondollers do not now sing the stanzas of Tasso, though the echoing canals of Venice seem made for vocal music. That it was ever anything like a general habit, may be well doubted. There has been, probably, a good deal of exaggeration on this point by poets and postical travelers. The constant shouting of the gondollers is sure to destroy the musical powers of the voice.

A large part of his work is naturally devoted to criti-

A large part of his work is naturally devoted to criticism of the great artistic master-pieces, which he visited in the celebrated galleries of Italy. His remarks on this subject are well weighed and well-worded, free from blind cuthusiasm, and, if not absolutely original, are doubtless a faithful transcript of his own impressions. Passing over his numerous descriptions of separate paintings and statues, we present the following brilliant generalizations on the genius of

rate paintings and statues, we present the following brilliant generalizations on the genius of

RAPHAEL.

Raphael is perhaps overpraised by those admirors of art who are not artists, and who judge of painting not by their technical ments, but by the effect which they produce; in other words, subjectively and not objectively. All the fine arts, poetry, painting, sculpture, and musts, have something in common; something which all persons of sensibility feel, though such alry resemblances are not very patient of the chains of language. In the expression of this common element, Raphael has no rival. Maternal love, purity of feeling, sweetness, refinement, and a certain soft ideal happiness breathe from his canvas like oder from a flower. No painter aldresses so wide a circle of sympathics as he. No one speaks a language so intelligible to the common apprehension. There is something in his pictures at Florence which recalls the carly pootry of Milton. Like that, they flow from a mind into which none but forms of ideal benuty had ever intruded; like that, they are fall of morning freshness, of the sense of anworn energies, of the most exquisite wear-billity, and like that, they glow with a light as pure as that which sparkled in the eyes of Beatrice in Paradike. Toward the painter, the dark cloud, which overshadowed the closing hours of, the poet, was never turned. His life was a summer's day cut off before the noon. He is the Achilles of art, and his image is fixed in our minds as that of a youth, of immortal energies, ever aspiring, ever struggling, and ever conquering. Beautiful as are the works of Raphael, none surpass the perfect picture of his life. All contemporary testimony dwells with entholism upon the gentle grace of his manners, the sweetness of his temper, his freedom from eavy, and the realiness with which he communicated his knowledge to others. He breathed the atmosphere of love and almiration, and the meckness with which the honors were borne, make we as silent and envy disarries.

In Raphael's hand

at Florence were the Brownings, of whom he gives an agreeable notice.

ROBERT AND ELIZABETH SEGWNING

ROBERT AND ELIZABETH SEOWNING.

It is well for the traveler to be chary of names. It is an negrate fol resurn for hospitable attentions to print the conversation of your host, or describe his person, or give an inventory of his furniture, or proclaim how his wife and daughters were dressed. But I trust I may be pardoned if I state that one of my most delightful associations with Flerence arises from the fact that here I made the acquaintance of Robert and Elizabeth Browning. These are even more familiar names in America than in England, and their poetry is probably more read and better understood with us than among their own countrymen. A happier home and a more perfect union than theirs it is not easy to imagine, and this completences arises not only from the rare qualities which cach possesses, but from their neaptation to each other. Browning's conversation is like the poetry of Chancer, or like his own, simplified and made transpar at. His countenance is no full of vigor, freshness, and refined power, that it sectus impossible to think that he can ever grow old. His poetry is subtice, passionate, and profound; but he himself is simple, natural and